## EUROPEAN NEWS. THE AMERICANS AT THE WORLD'S PAIR. &c., &c., &c.

Our London Correspondence LONDON, May 30, 1851.

The Origin of the Great Exhibition-The New York Herald had a Han I in it-Important Even as on the Topis—The Remodelling of Europe—The Treaty with Portugul—Gossip on the World's Fair—The St. Lawrence, &c.
The great exhibition—and great it is—goes

swimmingly. The beautiful park swarms with visiters—crowds of well diessed people scattered over its extensive champaign, and dashing equi-pages driving along its spacious rides. It is of such vast extent that a stranger can as easily be lost in its groves and fields, as upon the prairies of Western America. The walks and rides are beautifully gravelled with a kind of sand which is solidified by rollers, and which, singular enough, as I am informed, comes from America, being imported from New York. English wealth ransacks the world for the minutest objects to add to its perfection of civilized refinement. If I were to begin with any description of this moneter exhibition and of the objects shown, it would be useless, unless it were complete, and to be complete, it would make a volume; besides, it would be adding to the vast mass of details with which all the periodicals and newspapers are teeming, and with which you are already overstocked. I have, however, something remarkable to relate concerning the origin and first idea of this grand affair. It is an undoubted fact that the first origin of this idea in London, with Prince Albert and its promotors, was suggested by, and began with, the New York Herald. A fair or exhibition of this kind was, for some years, common in the United States—at New York and Philadelphia, but unknown in Europe. In the year 1849, during the exhibition of the American Fair at Castle Garden, there appeared in the New York Herald a long historical article on fairs in general, tracing them in their origin to the remotest periods—showing that they arose in Oriental countries, and referring to the mention of them, or allusions to them, in the Bible. It was then stated in the Herald, that the fair,—such as the industrial exhibition at Castle Garden,—was peculiar to A merica alone, and that it originated and was carried on in Western America. The walks and rides are beau sions to them, in the Bible. It was then stated in the Herald, that the fair,—such as the industrial exhibition at Castle Garden,—was peculiar to America alone, and that it originated and was carried on in America alone. This article in the Herald was copied extensively in the leading literary periodicals in London, and first drew the attention of Europe to this species of industrial exhibitions, which, having began in Philadelphia, was perfected in New York, and after many years of gradual progress had become a regular annual National Exhibition. Hence Prince Albert, and others with him, seized upon the idea for England, from the Herald; and it is in fact an American idea. expanded ard magnified in Hyde Park. It required royal power, and example, with princely means and exertions, to do that in England, which the people effect by their own energies and enterprise in America. Thus it holds true, that in both countries, any thing national, to be carried cut, must be begun and carried on by the sovereign. The undoubted truth of what is here stated, may be seen by referring to the Nac York Herald, and then to the extensive circulation of its article, immediately following, in all the London publications of character, most of them without any acknowledgment of the source from whence it was taken.

A Congress of Emperors and Sovereigns—both in taken.

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A Congress of Empevors and Sovereigns—both in person and by agents—is at this moment sitting at Warsaw, from whence it will move to Olmutz. The object is to form a strong union among themselves, to put down the people and States of Germany in particular, and to prevent any more recurrence of revolutionary movements among the nations. There has not been such an important and pregnant step taken by the kings of the old world since the great Congress of Vienna, after the fall of Napoleon. It is the more important because it is more secret, and carried on with more obscurity and silence. England is deemed too popular and liberal a power to be admitted into the secret conclave. It is some such a meeting as that between Marc Antony, Lepidas, and Augustus, when they met on a colitary island, to settle the government of the world, and to share out the provinces of the Roman Empire among them. The Emperor of Russia is the Augustus, equally grasping and ambitious, but less moderate; the King of Prussia is the Lepidas—the fool and the tool; there is no one answering to the intrepid and mad Antony. All the kingdoms and powers of Germany are to be consolidated and made subservient to one grand principle, which is the putting down of the people. The Diet of Frankfort, under the leaser States of Germany will receive orders how to act, what to do, and how to crush the popular principle. The English government, mad with its great gewgaw, and the people divided by religious disputations and quibblings, are bind and deaf to the schemes and machinations among sovereigns, which soon will gather strength to put down all that is left of the popular element, both in France and England. The statesmen and positicians of England think they are doing all that can be done for humanity and the progress of the age, by a scal in the establishment of public washing houses, baths, and sanatary regulations. Meantime, this Congress at Warsaw is about to re-model and to revolutionize Europe, in threatens to divide the Union of free State, and to endanger the only free government, Russia, in the Old World, is consolidating a union and building up a grand confederation of despotism against nations and peoples. The English nation sleeps; and as to America, the distance makes it appear to be nothing to her; but the fruits and effects of this powerful confederation, now forming, will deeply affect the interests and shake the whole political frame both of England and America, and that in no short time. The representatives of America at the several European courts, ought to have their eyes open and watchful, and keep their government and country woil advised of what is going on America will be deeply affected by the plots and schemes of these kings; and who can tell what secret hand and influence they may already be exercising to produce a disruption and dismember of that great union of free people, which, in order to be destroyed, it is essential that it first be divided !

You will have heard of the sailing of the frigate you will have heard of the sailing of the frigate at Lawrence, for Lisbon, with Mr. Haddock and the Portuguese government. The revolution of the Duke is Se labba, may create some trouble, and the course of Mr. Lawrence, our Minister here, in directing the frigate to go there, was judicious. The St. Lawrence will be in New York by the last of July, as her officers inform me. The World's Faur is a great concern, but as an American I have been deeply mortified and ashamed. Messra Riddo and Charley got into a quarrel as to which of them was commissioner or agent of the United St. as and made themselves ridiculous. The fact is, teather had any authority from the government of the I inted St. as and that Congress never appropriated any funds to pay them, or sanctioned the matter in any way. No doubt Congress will be asked to not the bills of expenses and pay the commissioners, but I hope they will refuse. The American salls in the Fair are not one tenth as good as the American institute fairs at Castle Garden. All series of rediculous, useless things are seen, and partage the most useful was the patent bed bug obtinent, which has, I believe, sold pretty well. All that Paract and the Trace may of the rediculous figure we cut, it true, and, in fact, they have let us off pretty well. The story of the British army and navy clube laving our our may officers in the St. Lawrence, is untrue. They were elected honorary me abers of the Army and Navy Club, and of the Junior United Service Club, and treated with great attention. In return for it, the officers on various creasions, have given John Bull a good deal of "soit sawder," which is a cheap mole of repaying civilities. I hope my countrymen will never allow such a collection of trash to be sent to another world's fair, as has been sent to this as specimens of our progess in the arts and sciences. All sorts of patent soaps, rat traps, baby jumpers, stuffed squirrels, tog churres, tog chema. W.

London, May 30, 1851. St. Lawrence, for Liebon, with Mr. Haddock and the Portuguese treaty, which has to be ratified by

The American Agents at the World's Fair-Riddle and Stansbury-Their Quarrels-Causes-Defence of Stansbury-Official Correspondence, &c.

I have witnessed, with much surprise and pain and so have American gentlemen generally in this city-the systematic attacks of correspondents from here, for the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia press, on the good name of Charles F Stansbury, Esq., agent of the Central Committee for the United States, at Washington, to the great Industrial Exhibition. He and his friends have thus far, as it appears, forborne remark or reply; not, however, I presume, from indifference to the bitter and malignant spirit in which the artithe bitter and malignant spirit in which the artioles were written, nor because they were not well
assured of the labehood of the charges they contained, but, most likely, because the better and
wiser course in dealing with slander is generally
to treat it with contempt, and leave it to the victorious power of truth Another reason why the
friends of Mr. S., at home, could not be expected
to appear so promptly in his defence, is their remoteness from the scenes of the transactions to
which those slarges had reference, as it is not easy
to command, at a distance of three thousand miles,
the full and minute proof necessary for the refutation of faisebood boldly and artifully put forward.
They furthermore feit assured that his previous

character and reputation were a sufficient guarantee that Mr. Stansbury would not be suddenly transformed into a soxoomb and a rogue—and they have now the assurance that that trust was well founded. By it in New York, and especially in Boston, he is comparitively unknown (from the latter city, his defamers come), and therefore the necessity of bringing forward facts and evidence to show that the charges brought against him are cruel slanders, being as utterly false as they are obviously spiteful and malignant. It is, happily, in my power to do this in the fullest and most conclusive manner; and I hope that, in communicating, with this letter for publication, the copies of official correspondence which accompanies it, I shall not have rendered myself liable to the charge of a breach of confidence. They are given to the public without either Mr. Stransbury's knowledge or consent; but the object in obtaining them being for purposes of his justification and defence, I therefore do not hesitate in assuming the responsibility of their publication, having availed myself of the opportunity of obtaining the copies with that view, as all the material points in the case were well known to me.

The friends of Mr. Stansbury here, who, by the way, are not confined exclusively to Americans, have recently been exceedingly gratified by his new appointment, the government of the United States having conferred upon him a commission which would do honor to any man—a pregnant and irrefragable proof of the confidence in him, with those in authority at home, in despite of the unworthy and injurious charges advanced from here by his slanderers. He was before an agent of the Central Committee at Washington only, and his duties were confined to the material of the exhibition; he is now, in addition, a commissioner under the government of the United States, to prepare a scientific report, embodying all the new discoveries and useful improvements in science and attelicited by this great display of human ingenuity and progress, to be publi

government, for the benefit of the people of his country.

Mr. Stansbury's honor is assailed by the writers from here referred to, on account of his presentation at court. The American Minister can present any gentleman' at court whom he chooses to honor in that way. In this instance, I know the fact that Mr. Stansbury did not ask to be presented, but Mr. Lawrence volunteered to offer him the presentation. Mr. Dodge, the clerk of Mr. Riddle, was here some time before Mr. S. arrived, and had with him a copy of Mr. Riddle's commission, which was shown to Mr. Lawrence, and filed with the Royal Commissioner's before Mr. S. reached London. At the time Mr. Stansbury wa presented, he was acting as the American Commissioner ex necessitate rei: nobody else was here who had a shadow of claim to the post. The United States contributions were behind time, and we were behind time in every respect. Every thing had to be done, and many questions had to be settled, which certainly were not contemplated by the commission of either Mr. Riddle or Mr. Stansbury. In the commission to Mr. Stansbury but one allusion is made to Mr. Riddle, and then he was called the special agent of the committee. Neither Mr. Stansbury of his friends have ever, for one moment, supposed that the committee at Washington intended to confide to Mr. Riddle, and then he was called the special agent of the committee. Neither Mr. Stansbury of his friends have ever, for one moment, supposed that the committee at Washington intended to confide to Mr. Riddle anything but the arrangement of the goods in the place of exhibition. His commission contains but four articles, every one of which confines his operations within the Crystal Palace, publicly and privately, but did not acknowledge that Kiddle was the sole commissioner from the United States, and that his (Mr. S.'s) powers ceased the moment he (Riddle) arrived. The duties intrusted to Mr. S. are not yet all performed: and surely his character as an agent of the committee at Washington, cannot cease while he h country.

Mr. Stansbury's honor is assailed by the writers

perform under their appointment, a portion of which duties devolve upon him at the close of the exhibition.

Mr. S. has been made to appear, by representations from here, in the American press, as disputing Mr. Riddle. On the contrary, it is Hiddle that is denying Mr. S., and, until very recently, bullying him, insulting him on every occasion, and undermining him in every direction. It is Riddle's minions that have been writing from London, for the New York and Boston papers, letters abusive of Mr. S. Riddle has denied Mr. Stanbury's appointment as agent of Massachusetts, although Mr. S. has the clearest proof of it. He has legislated or jockeyed Mr. S.'s consignments out of his hands, and behaved towards him like a man who is entitled to high rank among those who excel in the accomplishments and refinements of a stable education. He is the keeper of a Tatterralls—a horse mart—in Boston, and got his appointment through the influence of Mr. Webster, and by his offer of gratuitous services to the Central Committee. He has a magnificent carriage on exhibition here, which he announces as intended for presentation to Mr. Webster, at the close of the Fair, the materials for the manufacture of which, it is said, cost \$2,500. Still, for all this, no one disputes Mr. Riddle's authority within the building. To that extent, it is as clear as the sun; but whether a person, such as he, is entitled, under his limited powers, to deny Mr. S. altogether, and to exercise powers not granted to either, but which it became necessary to exercise, is certainly fairly open to question.

The objection as to pecuniary interest in the results of the exhibition, applies to Mr. Riddle with peculiar force. I understand from undoubed au-

The objection as to pecuniary interest in the results of the exhibition, applies to Mr. Riddle with peculiar force. I understand from undoubted authority, that the Central Committee at Washington, before appointing Mr. Riddle, adopted a resolution prohibiting the agent of the committee appointed to take charge of the American contributions within the building, from acting as agent for contributors, or from holding pecuniary interest in the same. In the face of this resolution, Mr. Riddle has a number of most valuable consignments the same. In the face of this resolution, Mr. Rid-die has a number of most valuable consignments in his hands;—and if he is to be the consignee of all goods that are not claimed by owners or agents, and is to be also the judge of ownership and agency. (as he claims to be) he will have half the goods in his charge as consignee—five or six times as many as any other person. It is plain, and now easy of demonstration, that

his charge as consignee—hire or six times as many as any other person.

It is plain, and now easy of demonstration, that Riddle applied for the appointment in order to make money out of it. Mr. Stansbury, on his arrival in charge of the goods on board the St. Lawrence, made sui able and proper arrangements with the American house of Edwards. Santori & Co., to take charge of the business details connected with the consignments in his hands, and facilitate their delivery at the building in London. On the evening of Mr. Riddle's arrival at London he said to Mr. S:

"I wish! I had seen you before you arranged with Edwards & Co., as I had plans laid by which both of us could have made a good thing out of it; and if you have not gone too far with them, perhaps we may do it yet."

may do it yet."

How different were the motives of the two appointees! While, with Mr. Riddle, it was for the purpose of a Yankee speculation at the expense of the exhibitors, with Mr. Stansbury I know, from evidence entirely foreign to himself, that his actuating motive was the opportunity of visiting Europe, and the honor of representing the Central Committee, of which he was a member, and thus receiving an acceptable public endorsement.

To recur to the presentation-as I omitted a fact To recur to the presentation—as I omitted a fact that I intended to state—Mr. Lawrence offered to present Mr. Dodge, Mr. Riddle's elerk, at the same time Mr. Stansbury was presented; but Mr. D. dechned, on account, as I leurn, of the expense of hiring a suitable dress for the occasion. The offer was made to him as the representative of Mr. Riddle. Mr. R. would have been presented with Mr. S. had he then been here. The idea that Mr. S. was usurping any thing, or taking any advantage that he was not entitled to, never entered his brain. he was not entitled to, never entered his brain. He has since been present, by invitation, on other public or state occasions; and I will here take the opportunity of stating that the name of Mr. Dodge, which appeared in the published list as representing the 1 nited States, with Mr. Riddle, on presenting the United States, with Mr. Riddle, on the occasion of opening of the Exhibition on the first of May, was stricken therefrom by order of the Royal Commissioners, and Mr. Stansbury's in-serted in its place, which position he held on that

serted in its place, which position he held on that day.

The false statements intended to injure Mr. Stansbury, and first published in the United States, are so numerous that I am at a loss to determine in what order to notice them. They are all either entirely false, or so garbled and distorted as to make an impression that is just as far from the truth as if they were all false. The matter of the presentation has been answered. As to Mr. S's lodgings, the charge of extravagance, &c., is entirely false. His "splendid suite of apariments' consists of two piain rooms, most simply furnished, and carpeted with drugget, and at half the weekly expense of apartments next door, on both sides.

As to the charge of injury to the goods forwarded by the St. Lawrence, under the care of Mr. S., in consequence of his neglect of the same by his desertion of them at Southampton, it is all a base falsebood. The letters which accompany this will set that matter all right. But two articles

will set that matter all right. But two articles were in the least injured. One was a model in plaster, which was so packed as rendered it necessary for its preservation, to have it kept always on its bottom. Mr. S. could not stand by the box from New York to Least. sary for its preservation, to have it kept always on its bottom. Mr. S. could not stand by the box from New York to London. The cargo was shifted on the voyage in order to improve the ship's trim, and it may have been thrown down, possibly, at that time. To hold him responsible for such an accident is most absurd. I accompany this with copies of certificates showing the safe arrival of every package of goods shipped on board the St. Lawrence, at the place of exhibition. It seems, however, that the say so of some soldiers, who were employed to bring the goods into the building from the carts, is put forward as evidence against Mr. Stansbury's character as an honest man. The letters attached, of Mr. Croskey and Mr. Lawrence, may go some way towards defending him against his defamers. At all events, it is due to the shippers of the St. Lawrence, that they should be satisfactorily advised of the safe arrival of their

Cut from a Boston newspaper :- By Edward Riddle. Ac, on Sutgreen, at 11 v moch, at the House Mart.

goods, since the contrary fact has been publicly set forth, and the lie industriously circulated.

I also enclose, with copies of other papers, a copy of a letter from Mr. Riddle to parties in the United States, who have regularly constituted agents here. I will not charasterize the act as it deserves, but content myself by asserting that it is of a piece with other transactions here, in which he has been engaged. For instance, a gentleman here had a large number of goods, which he proposed to confide to the care of Mr. Stansbury. In a day or two thereafter he wrote Mr. S., saying that he would take charge of them himself; and, a few days after, in reply to a note from Mr. S., requesting him to come forward and sign a receipt for the delivery of the goods, he wrote him, stating that he had handed over the goods to Mr. Dodge, who would receipt for them. Now, this Mr. Dodge—Riddle's man Friday—came here without a single consignment. He now has so many—at all events he claims so many—that he has attached to them printed cards, referring to himself as the agent. Again, a gentleman confided to the care of Mr. S. a railway bridge which he was exhibiting. A day or two after meeting with Mr. S., he said to him that he had given the care of his bridge to Mr. Dodge, as Mr. D. had informed him that he (Mr. S.) had nothing more to do with the exhibition; and he further informed Mr. S. that he had been turned out of his lodgings, and was surprised to hear that he was in the same place. These are the men that Mr. S. has had to deal with. One of the scurrillous writers, who has been abusing Mr. S. in the New York Tribune, was a member of Mr. Riddle's advisory committee, his signature is "E. G." and his name is E. G. Tuckerman, to acquire an accurate knowledge of whose personal merits and high honor, it is not necessary to go far from the city of New York. The writer in the Boston Post, of the letters complained of, is a Mr. Brown and her Tuckerman—both Boston men—wre members of Mr. Hodgle, a Msssachusetts man, his secretary—o

So much for the charge of pledging the goods, and thus much in evidence of Riddle's sincerity, and his consistency.

All the preliminary arrangements for the delivery and examination of the goods had been made by Mr. S. before Mr. Riddle arrived. Mr. S. had arranged for the placing of the goods in the part of the building to which they belonged, and superintended a part of it in person. The emblazonment of the United States arms was Mr. Stansbury's proposition, and he had seen an artist about it before Mr. R. arrived. The plan of decoration originated with Mr. S., and the same was distinctly stated in Dodge's private notes of confidential conversation with Mr. S., taken by Mr. D. without the knowledge of Mr. Stansbury. The office for business was prepared by Mr. S.'s order, and was finished on the arrival of Mr. R. The catalogue was commenced almost immediately upon the arrival at Londen of Mr. S., and the duplicate copy was quite finished when Mr. R. arrived. It was all done under Mr. S.'s direction. He classified the articles himself, on the voyage over, according to the programme of the Royal Commissioners—Dr. Hunter, the surgeon of the ship, assisting him in this labor. (See Capt Sands' letter.) The friends of Mr. Riddle claim for him whatever merit may attach to the discharge of these enumerated duties, and for that reason I choose to put the truth upon record, and challenge them to their denial and their proof.

Since Mr. Riddle's arrival, Mr. Stansbury has claimed, and exercised under his original commission, conjoint authority with him in matters not pertaining to the arrangement of the goods. This was all that Mr. S. asked him to acknowledge; but he was not willing to acknowledge him, in any way whatever. He manifested himself as possessed of as little generosity as justice, by the course he pursued. In the appointment of the juries, Mr. Rid-

whatever. The maintested mineria as possessed or as little generosity as justice, by the course he pursued. In the appointment of the juries, Mr. Riddle designated florace Greeley as their chairman—the drab coated abolition-Fourierite-socialist-philosopher—the representative among European savans of American science, manners, and cultivation. Could the good sense of a nation be more signally insulted.

signally insulted!
Should there be any more contributions for the Exhibition from the United States, there cannot Exhibition from the United States, there cannot possibly be any safer mode of transmitting them, than through the responsible house of Edwards, Sanford & Co.; and Mr. Stansburg will undoubtedly see that they are properly and safely delivered within the Palace, and such disposition made of them, at the close of the Exhibition, as the contributors may direct. At all events, contributors should look well to the position and standing of the agencies they may designate; and it is mainly for this reason that the present expose has been made, as Mr. Stansbury now stands re-endersed by the Cabi-

Mr. Stansbury now stands re-endersed by the Cabinet at Washington, and really needs no defence of mine, or that of any other person.

In conclusion, I will here state, that what is herein written is upon my own responsibility, and I refer you, in my private correspondence, to a gentlemen in New York, who will represent me at the Herald effice, also among Mr. Riddle's friends, should they have any demands to make. Mr. Stansbury has have any demands to make. Mr. Stansbury has not the remotest idea of the writing of this letter in his behalf, neither will its authorship be made known to him unless the occasion should seem to demand it. I can easily defend him on the basis of truth; and as to the rest I can take care of myself.

O. P. Q.

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

I.
LONDON, March 11, 1851.
C. F. Stanshurv, Esq.—My dear sir:—Will ydo me the favor to send mea list of the article to me the favor to send mealist of the articles transmitted under your signature to the industrial Labibition, up to the date of the sailing of the St. Lawrence? I ask the kindness, because such a list has been repeatedly asked of me these last two days, by the Royal Commissioners, and mine, which I brought with me from New York, has got lost or mislaid.

Your letters will probably inform you that Edward Riddle, of Boston, was appointed by the exCommissioner of the central authority of the United
States, their agent, to proceed to London, and to
have in charge "the care and display of the goods
transmitted to the Exhibition under the direction
of the central authority of the United States," to
aid and advise American contributors, and to "report" his proceedings under the appointment.
This commission I understand to relate only to the
time when, and while, the goods shall be within the
hall of exhibition. Mr. R. was unable to sail from
Boston carlier than the 5th instant, and, at his request. I took charge of his credentials, and presented them to the Royal Committee.
I am sincerely glad you are here, and I beg you
will waive ceremony in calling upon me at 30 Burton street, Eaton square, as soon as you arrive in
the city. I have much I wish to say to you, and
much I wish to ask. I shall be most happy to serve
you in any way in my power. I am, very respecttully, your obedient servant, N. S. Doode. Your letters will probably inform you that Ed-

much I wish to ask. I shall be most happy to serve you in any way in my power. I am, very respectually, your obedient servant, N. S. Doose.

[The italies are Mr. Dodge's own. It shows that he, the leading spirit, the real commissioner who writes all Riddle's letters, and who was brought here by Mr. R. because he felt himself to be incompetent to make out the report he was ordered to make out (Mr. Dodge has stated this fact, and, in several instances, made the declaration himself), did not at first claim that Mr. Riddle had any duties beyond the walls of the building.]

U. S. CONSULATE, SOUTHAMPTON, March 13, 1851.

Among the charges against Mr. S. we now meet the one alleging that, in his anxiety to appear in London, and figure there as an American commissioner, he abandoned, on his arrival at Southampton, the interest of contributors entrusted to him, and betraying their confidence, left the goods to their fate, in consequence of which numbers of the boxes were broken open, and many of the most costly and delicate of their contents broken and destroyed. The following letter settles that point:—

Extract of his letter to Hon. Abbott Lawrence, dated—

U. S. CONSULATE, SOUTHAMPTON, March 13, 1851. Laga Sab-Ily My private married from Want ington, and by the American papers, I find that Mr. C. F. Stansbury has been appointed by the Central Committee to take charge of and to represent the interests of the American contributors to the World's Fair, and furthermore, that he comes passenger by the St. Lawrence. I have also received a letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, wherein I am required "to extend to Mr. Stansbury such civilities as are consistent with my official duties, to enable him to accomplish the object of his mission." From the conversations I have had with you on this subject, it would appear that the interests which Mr. Stansbury is appointed to represent, would have been more efficiently promoted had he taken passage by the first steamer after the departure of the St. Lawrence, rather than by coming in that vessel; since, if I understand the matter right, there are a great many preliminary arrangements to be made, and which he slone can make, previous to the reception of the goods at the place of exhibition. Everything has been done by me here in anticipation, that can be or ought to be done. At my instance, the town authorities have applied to the Admiralty for a government barge or lighter, to convey the goods from the place where the St. Lawrence must anchor to the docks, and the dock company and railway company are prepared to set to work in delivering the goods at Vauxhall as speedily as possible. Nothing, therefore, remains to be done here, (except by the consignees of the goods, who have to give bonds, by themselves or agents, to the Custom House, and which is their business,) and, if it meets with your views, I shall deem it my duty to advise Mr. Stansbury, immediately upon arrival, to proceed to London at once, to enter upon the preliminary arrangements for the reception of the goods, after conferring with you in person.

The St. Lawrence sailed on the 18th February, and is now out twenty-three days, so that she may

The St. Lawrence sailed on the 18th February The St. Lawrence sailed on the 18th February, and is now out twenty-three days, so that she may be hourly expected; and I should feel obliged by a few lines from you in reply to this, at your earliest convenience, to guide me into that course which may best "enable Mr. Stansbury to accomplish the object of his mission." I have, &c.,

JOS. RODNEY CROSKEY.

His Excellency Abbott Lawrence,

American Minister, London.

Extract from Mr. Croskey's letter to Mr. Law-rence, dated March 15, 1850:—

DEAR Siq:—"I am in receipt of your note of yes-terday, and am glad to find my advice to Mr. Stansbury, to proceed immediately to London, and which he immediately acted upon, has your approval.

London, Sat. Evening, March 15, 1851.

Messrs. Martineau, Croskey & Co.—Gentlemen:—Having made the preliminary arrangements necessary, I am now ready to receive the goods. I am desirous that they should not all come at once, but small portions at a time, say one-fourth; and I am particularly anxious that great care should be taken of the small packages; and that the directions for handling, placed on the outside of the boxes, should be, so far as practicable, strictly observed. The committee, at home, hold me responsible for the care of the goods. The fourth article of my instructions from them is as follows:—

"You will, on the arrival of the St. Lawrence at Southampton, see that every article is safely transferred from that vessel to the conveyances provided by the authorities of that place for their transportation to London; and you will be particularly vigilant to see that all care is taken to prevent damage to anything entrusted to your care, on the railroad from Southampton to London."

Having delegated this duty to you, I trust you will perform it in the spirit of the article just quoted. Very respectfully, &c. Chas. F. Stansbury.

V. SOUTHAMPTON, March 22, 1851.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 22, 1851.

C. F. STANSBURY, &c. — Dear Sir: — In accordance with your letter of yesterday, we have delivered to the holder of the receipt, nine boxes, No. 293, of Mr. Furners', and shall detain the others here till further orders from you.

We have forwarded, and are forwarding, the goods with all the care and attention in our power. I trust the railway company, to whose officials we have conveyed your wishes as to packages liable to damage by rough handling, will deliver every thing in good condition. We feel sure you will be satisfied with the manner in which we have performed the trust committed by you to our care, and are, — Dear sir, yours very truly, Dear sir, yours very truly, MARTINEAU, J. R. CROSKEY & Co.

VI. SOUTHAMPTON, March 25, 1851. Southampton, March 25, 1851.

Chas. F. Stansbury, Esq., &c.—Dear Sir:—We have your favor of yesterday and are pleased to learn that all the packages are arriving at the Exhibition to your satisfaction. The last lot, comprising one hundred and twenty-one packages, go forward to-day. With reference to the American flags, we should recommend—

MARTINEAU, CROSKEY & Co.

Martineau, Croskey & Co.

VII.

London, April 17, 1851.

Messes. Martineau & Croskey—Gentlemen:—
Will you favor me with a statement of the number
of packages, which came ashore from the St. Lawrence; the number that was given up to the
owners or agents at Southampton, and the number
sent on to London; and will you also state whether or
not any package of goods was broken open at
Southampton, or any article! lost there I should
also be obliged if Mr. Croskey would state whether
or not, I came to London by his advice, and at the
urgent suggestion of Mr. Lawrence, that it was
important to have some one here to make preliminary arrangements.

My reason for asking these questions is apparent en the face of them. The assertions indicated by them have been made for the purpose of injuring me, and I wish to be prepared to prove to the authorities at home, that I did my whole duty in the premises.

I am, &c., C. F. STANSBURY.

VIII.

VIII.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 18, 1851.

My DEAR SIR:—Your letter is received, and will be replied to, in a satisfactory manner to yourself, to-morrow. The Franklin's arrival so occupies me now that I cannot give the matter the careful attention you would wish, and which it deserves.

Yours, very truly,

Jos. Rodney Croskey.

C. F. STANSBURY, Esq , &c.

IX.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 19, 1851.

CHAS. F. STANSBURY, Esq.:—

DEAR SIE:—In reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 17th inst., we have the pleasure to state that we know of our own knowledge, substantiated by the evidence of the Custom House and dock officers, that not a single package was opened of all those that came by the St. Lawrence, and were forwarded by us to the exhibition building, either by ourselves or by the Custom House or by any one else, while at Southampton, but that the same were placed on the railway cars at the docks in precisely the same order and condition in which they were landed. We further assert, that in every instance where it was supposed the contents were fragile or otherwise requiring special care in handling, those cases were, in conformity care in handling, those cases were, in conformity with your injunctions in that regard, most carefully moved about, and when placed in charge of the railway company, recommended to their particular

attention.

The total number of packages for the Exhibition

for warded 732 to London, and delivered 22 at this place, by your order.

We know of no better way to answer your inquiry, made of our Mr. Croskey, than to subjoin the correspondence he had with his Excellency Mr. Lawrence, on the question of the advisableness of your proceeding at once to London upon your arrival.

Trusting the foregoing may meet your requirements, and be of the service you expect, we are, &c., Martinear, Croskey & Co.

Mr. Croskey does not feel at liberty to send you a copy of Mr. Lawrence's letter in reply to his of the 13th March, without first receiving Mr. Lawrence's permission. He has a right to make public what he himself may write; but it would be a breach of etiquette, if not of confidence, to do so with letters addressed to him, unless with the sanction of the writer. (Nos. II. and III. were enclosed in this.)

in this.)
[Still, hearing it asserted that goods had been broken open and lost, Mr. Stansbury went to Southamaton on the evening of the 25th of April, and wrote the following letter, and received the certificates which follow:—]

Southampton, April 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—I wish to obtain written evidence, from the proper custom house officers at Southampton, that all the packages which came ashore from the St. Lawrence were forwarded to London, except those that were delivered by my order to Mr. Furness. I wish a statement of the number that came out of the St. Lawrence, and of the number that went to London. This statement should be in a form to be used in court, if necessary.

I would also be obliged by copies of any co respondence which has taken place between you and Mr. Lawrence, on the subject of my going to London immediately upon the arrival of the St. Lawrence, as well as of my letter to you with regard to the care to be taken of the goods.

By attending to these matters for me, you will render me an important service, and greatly oblige, Your obt. servi.

Chas. F. Stansbury.

J. Rodney Crorrey, Esq.

J. Rodney Chorney, Esq.

VI.
U. S. CONSULATS, SOUTHAMPTON, April 26, 1851.
CHAS. F. STANSBURY, Esq. :DEAR SIR:-Annexed is a copy of the reply I received from Mr. Abbott Lawrence to my letter thim of the 13th of March, of which you already ceived from Mr. Abbott Lawrence to my letter to behavior caused this emeste.

The revision of the constitution is, now-a-days, have a copy; and us this reply was evidently write the only talk of those who are "dabbling" in po-

ten for the purpose of being shown to you, I feel no

ten for the purpose of being shown to you, breach of propriety is committed in giving you a copy. (See No. XII.)

I understand from my clerks, that you obtained from the custom house authorities the documents or certificates mentioned in your letter of this date. Should anything more be required, please inform

me.

Herewith is a copy of your letter to Martineau,
Croskey & Co., in regard to the care to be taken of
the goods ex St. Lawrence; the injunctions therein
contained were scrupulously observed. I am, dear
sir, yours, very truly, Jos. Rodney Croskey.

XII. London, March 14, 1851.

Sir, yours, very truly,

XIII.

LONDON, March 14, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Stansbury should lose no time in coming to London. I was forced to appoint a temporary commissioner, last week, who has been of great service. Mr. Dodge is here, and is now attending to business. There is nothing to be done at Southampton, but to hond the goods and forward them to London. Whether the building is in condition to receive them, I do not know. The trial of agricultural implements will take place on the 2d of April. The question of the appointment of juries is now under consideration, and must be looked to.

I am, sir, your obt. serv't,

J. R. Croskey, Esq. Arbott Lawrence.

XIII.

London, May 6, 1851.

Dear Sir:—I deeply regret that any difficulties should have arisen as to your position in regard to the American portion of the great Exhibition. It gives me pleasure to say, that I was a witness to your labors on the voyage, in preparing for the discharge of your duties here, and that I know (assisted by Dr. Hunter, surgeon of the St. Lawrence) you were engaged for several days in classifying the goods from the United States, according to the plan prescribed by the royal commissioners. My personal intercourse with you (personal) on board the ship, convinces me that you are not a man likely to infringe voluntarily upon the rights of others, or to claim what you did not suppose to be justly your due. I beg leave to add the assurante of my personal consideration, and subscribe myself, Your most obdt. serv't,

JOSHUA R. SANDS,

Commander U. S. F. St. Lawrence.

CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Esq., &c., &c.

XIV.

U. S. FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE, SOUTHAMPTON, April 26, 1851.

This is to certify, that every package of goods intended for the London Industrial Exhibition, which was received on board the frigate St. Lawrence. CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Esq., &c., &c.

XV.

U. S. FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE, April 26, 1851.

I certify that seven hundred and fifty-four articles were delivered to the proper custom house officers

April 26, 1851. S

I certify that seven hundred and fifty-four articles were delivered to the proper custom house officers at Southampton, being the whole number received on board at New York, for the World's Fair at London.

SVI.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

An account of the number of packages, ex American frigate St. Lawrence, a New York:—

Seven hundred and thirty-two packages, forwarded to the Great Exhibition building.

Twenty-two packages goods manufactured, value two hundred and twenty-three pounds, duty paid by Thomas Hill [for Mr. Furness].

One life boat, value twenty pounds, duty paid by J. H. Mollet.

Totals.

732

CUSTOM HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON, April 26, 1851.

J. GRAVES, Deputy Clerk of the Bills.
[The life boat was not intended for the Exhibi-

XVII.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the St. Lawrence frigate twenty-five packages, containing machinery, directed to Mr. Furness, of which twenty-two packages were delivered at Southampton and three at the Exhibition.

R. Escomer, Agent to W. Furness.

London, 3d May, 1851.

XIX.

OFFICE FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
EXHIBITION BUILDING, KENSINGTON ROAD,
LONDON, April 28, 1851.

Sig:—I hasten to inform you that on reference to my books I find that the exact number of packages we have from on board the St. Lawrence is 732, exclusive of the block of zinc ore.

I am, sir your obt. serv't.,
J. N. RAFTER.

C. F. STANSBURY, Esq.
[The zinc ore had, I understand, no rotation number, being free.]

XX.

WE FROM EDWARDS.

SANDFORD & CO., DATED NEW YORK.

1851. "The enclosed circular, or rather a copy of it, "The enclosed circular, or rather a copy of it, was handed to us by one of our own consignors in this city. Are the direct instructions given to us to be thus superseded by an individual, of whom we had never previously heard! After we have done all the work, this gentleman seems to expect he is to take both the credit and the pay."

to take both the credit and the pay."

[COPY OF THE CIRCULAR.]

CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON, April 4, 1852.

SIE:—Your contribution for the great Industrial Exhibition has been received in good order at the Crystal Palace. It will receive every attention from me during the exhibition; will be displayed according to my best judgment; will be fairly submitted to the juries of awards; and should a premium be given, you will be duly notified of the same. If it is your wish, at the close of the exhibition, I should act carefully for your interest, either in disposing of your contribution here or in the United States—should I deem it to your advantage to take the latter course—please advise me at your earliest convenience.

Convenience.
I am, very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

EDWARD RIDDLE,
U. S. Commissioner and Special Agent to the
Izdustrial Exhi atten. The above letters give the lie to a number of the The above letters give the he to a number of the calumnies circulated to injure Mr. Stansbury in the American papers. They establish the facts that—

1. He went to London on Mr. Croskey's advice.

2. That advice had the full concurrence of Mr.

Laurence.

3. He gave strict injunctions as to the care to be taken of the goods in sending them to London.

4. That no goods were broken open at South-

ampton.

5. That all the goods that went aboard the St.

Lawrence at New York were delivered at South-That every package landed at Southampton is

accounted for.
7. That Mr. Riddle has made a direct overture to parties having goods here in charge of duly authorized agents, to become their agent for the sale of their goods, either here or in the United States, at the close of the exhibition, covertly attempting to deprive agents here of the profits, on which they are, no doubt, relying for the payment of their expenses, and to turn them into his own pocket.

pocket.

8. That Mr. Riddle's credentials were presented.

8. That Mr. Riddle's credentials were presented.

S. That Mr. Riddle's credentials were presented to the Royal Commissioners before Mr. Stansbury's were, and they, of course, could have refused to recognise him, if they had seen so clearly, as it is said, it was seen by them, that he had no authority after the arrival of Mr. Riddle. The contrary is the fact. They corresponded with Mr. S. before and after Mr. Riddle's arrival.

9. That Mr. Dodge who was sent here by Mr. Riddle as his clerk, was here before Mr. S., and saw Mr. Lawrence, and could have made any representation of the case he chose; but that he did not construe Mr. Riddle's commission to extend beyond the walls of the building.

O. P. Q.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, May 29, 1851

An Emeute-The Revision of the Constitution-The National Guard- The Socialists - A Duel - A Petition from the United States-Le Charivari-Algiers -- Constantinople -- Hungarians -- Gwi baldi, &c., &c. While I was closing my letter on Thursday last,

Napoleon riot was taking place in the Champs Elysce, near the Avenue de Marigny, between a gang of men who were uttering the unconstitutional shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," and some ultra red republicans, who answered the shouts of the Decembraillards, with the cries of " Vice la Republique Many blows were exchanged between the two parties, and the melie was about turning to a bloody aftair, when the police interfered, and made many arrests in the ranks of the republicans. The cause of all this hubbub, was a grand review which had taken place in the Champ de Mars, where Lause Nepoleon had reviewed three regiments of infantcy and two of cavalry. As usual, the Honupartists arsembled on his way, and their impolitic and unwise behavior caused this emests.

lities. Every day the representatives in favor of this project are presenting the Speaker of the Assembly with petitions, signed by men who have done so either by conviction or by persuasion. It has been decided that the first proposition be made to the House in the first days of July next. The plan of the Elysee is, to make the Common Councils of all the departments of France claim the immediate attention of the Legislative Assembly on that important subject. Then Louis Napoleon will publish a message, in which he will urge the Assembly to obey the wishes of the people. In case the partial or complete revision of the constitution be rejected, the majority of the House will propose the proregation, without a fixed epoch, of the House; and in case that the minority do not agree on that subject, and persist in congregating, they are to be considered as factious and dispersed by the force of arms. In the meantime, a commission is about being organized for the examination of all the petitions, and in a short time we shall see the dance begin.

The meetings of the Legislative Assembly, during the last week, up to yesterday, have been very riotous, and like thunder and lightening. They are, for many people who know well the political situation in which we are, the precursor of a violent storm. On Fridaylast, M. de Girardin, publisher of the journal La Presse, during the course of the discussion about the way to take for the examination of the demands for the revision, mounted the tribune and, in the most enraged language, swore that he and his friends were ready to protect the integrity of the constitution, and to go down in the street to fight those who were not of his opinion. As one may imagine, these incendary words were answered by many members of the majority, whoshouted as if by a private understanding, that they would go to oppose the Montagnorts. M. de Girardin was, of course, called to order, but he did not care much for that, and his effect was produced, which was to create scandal.

The debates on the law

returning to France before the elections. He will come back to expurgate his sentence, and, therefore, nothing will prevent him from being chosen by the nation. This is foolishness; and if the hero of the Conservatory of the Arts and Trades is mad enough to throw himself into the lion's mouth, I fear he

conservatory of the Arts and Trades is mad enough to throw himself into the lion's mouth, I fear he will be devoured.

In the meantime, the socialist party is organizing its phalanges, and though, in general, these demagogues are patiently watting for the opportune moment to begin the war. News has been received from the south of France, which makes known in the Departments of the Bousher du Rhone, Var, Languedee, Herault, &c., they have a very strong power. These fellows publiely say, that when the signal shall be given, they will begin a jacquerie (a plunder of the country) in all the chateaus, farms, and cottages. The Department of the Cher is one of the worst of France, and in the small city of Nirondes, near Nevers, there is, it appears, a gang of socialists, which is composed of the most violent men, ready to undentake any bad job. Alas! poor France! I am afraid we shall witness a very horrible denouement to our political crisis. The head of the nation is so terribly corrupted, that we cannot tell what will be the end of this affair.

Mr. Dupin, the speaker of the house, has been absent a few days from Paris. He went to the Castle of Lacken, near Brussels, in Belgium, where he met Queen Amolia, the Duchess of Orleans, the Count of Paris, and the Duches of Orleans, the Count of Paris, and the Duches of Nemours. The object of this interview was not known; but very likely it will be in a short time. What can it be! A duel was to take place between M. Baune and General De Grammont, caused by the violent discussion which occurred, yesterday, between those two gentlemen, at the National Assembly. The result of this affair is not yet known, but I am told that every means will be tried to appease them. A petition, written and signed by Frenchmen, residing in the United States, has been received at the National Assembly. The result of the President.

The journal Le Charicari was put to trial for having naturals at Sthought and the prevision of the President.

bureau of the President.

The journal Le Choricari was put to trial for having published a lithograph which represented the President, Louis Napoleon, surrounded by several statesmen, and distributing to them arrows with which they try to kill the constitution. The publishers were sentenced to 2,000 frames fine and eight months imprisonment. A very queer law suit, indeed

The news received from Algiers is of the utmost importance. The expedition of the French troops against the Kabyles of the Desert, had a very decisive success, though it was won with great loss to our army. The army under the command of Generals Saint Armand, Luzy, and Bosquet, met on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th instant, the enemy in the country of Ljidgellij, and fought vith the utmost courage. Six hundred and fitty men were either killed or dangerously wounded by the Arabs, and and twenty-seven officers lost their lives. As for the Kabyles, they struggled like lions; and though it is much more difficult to know how many men trey have lost, the number hos been estimated at about one thousand.

M. de Lavalette, (and his lady.) the present ambassador of France to the Divan, arrived on the 1th inst at Constantinople, and was received with much honor by the Sultan. Madame de Lavalette met also with the finest welcome from the ladies of the city; and it is said that her manners were much appreciated by all those who were admitted to her acquaintance.

Ceneral Auptek arrived on Monday last at deed The news received from Algiers is of the utmost

appreciated by all those who were admitted to her acquaintance.

General Aupick arrived on Monday last at

Marzeilles, with his sacretaries.
Many of the Hungarian refugees have been incorporated in the Turkish army. Two of them were honored with the decoration Nigham. It is generally believed that many of these exiles will be sent

to Australia.

A pension has been lately granted to Garibaldi, by the celebrated Mazzini, from the funds subscribed by the revolutionary people of Europe.

M. de Beurbulon, late secretary of M. Saint de Bols le Courte at Washington, who has been named ambas-ador of France to China, will leave in a fortnight for Canton, on board of a man-of-war, which has been put at his disposal by our government.

ment.
M. Cahet, who was sentenced a few months ago M. Capet, who was sentenced a few months ago by the court, under the accusation of escropucite, has appealed from his condemnation, and his case was called yesterday; but his agent having proved, hy letters, that Mr. Cabet had been detained at Nauvoo by the interest of his association, the trial was postponed till the 23d of July next. B. H. R.

Foreign Music and the Drama.

The London Finus pronounces Bottesini's per-formance on the double bass "as great a wonder as the k shibition." The muestro performed at Catha-rine Hayes' concert. Mr. G. V. Brooke and Mr. Barry Sullivan are efferming in Shakspeare's plays at Liverpool.

English Opera has been commenced at the Hay-market Theatre, with Miss Louisa Pyne as a prima-donna, Mr. Donald King and Mr. Weiss; the geac-ral aspect of the undertaking being similar to that of the operatic speculations at the Princess's, during the directorate of Mr. Maddox. The first perform-ance took place on Monday, with the "Crown Dia-mends" of Auber.

mends" of Auber.

Mr. Ranger, well known in the United States, has made a highly favorable impression at Drury I are, as Sir Feter Tearle, and Sir John Falstad. The press speak of him in very encominatic terms.

Mitchell's French Theatre is highly successful in London. Rachel's engagement was to have commenced on the second of June.

menced on the second of June.

Miss Isabel Dickenson, who had been obliged, in consequence of ill health, to give up her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last scason, has returned to London from Madeira, where she has been sejounding for some months, so much improved in health and strength that she purposes shortly resuming her professional duties.

At addier's Wells, Shakspeare still attracts, for the texth year, his text being attended to, and the facilities of the theatre being all pressed cordially into service.

ato service.

The Duke's Wager is the title of a new play by Mr. A. H. Slous, produced at the Princess's Thea-

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews still perform at the Lyceum.